

Structural analysis and biomedical potential of novel salicyloyloxy estrane derivatives synthesized by microwave irradiation

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Abstract New estrane salicyloyloxy or D-homo derivatives were synthesized under microwave (MW) or conventional heating from estrane precursors and methyl salicylate. The MW technique provides advantages regarding product yield and reaction time, and represents a more environmentally friendly approach than conventional heating. Considering the biomedical potential of estrane compounds, we evaluated the antioxidant activity and cytotoxicity of synthesized estrane derivatives in a series of in vitro tests, as well as their 3 β -hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase/ $\Delta^5 \rightarrow \Delta^4$ isomerase (3 β HSD) and 17 β -hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase types 1, 2 and 3 (17 β HSD1, 17 β HSD2 and 17 β HSD3) inhibition potentials. In DPPH tests, 3-methoxyestra-1,3,5(10)-trien-17 β -yl salicylate displayed antioxidant potential, while all compounds exhibited OH radical neutralization activity. 3-Oxoestr-4-en-17 β -yl salicylate showed strong cytotoxicity against MDA-MB-231 breast cancer cells, while 17-oxoestra-1,3,5(10)-trien-3-yl salicylate, estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17 β -diyl

3-benzoate 17-salicylate and 3-benzyloxy-17-salicyloyloxy-16,17-secoestra-1,3,5(10)-triene-16-nitrile showed the strongest inhibition of PC-3 prostate cancer cell growth. 3-Hydroxyestra-1,3,5(10)-trien-17 β -yl salicylate was the best inhibitor of 17 β HSD2, suggesting potential use in treating pathological conditions associated with estrogen depletion. For 3-methoxyestra-1,3,5(10)-trien-17 β -yl salicylate and 3-oxoestr-4-en-17 β -yl salicylate, X-ray crystal structure analysis and molecular energy optimization were performed to define their conformations and energy minima. Very good overlap in the region of the steroidal nucleus was observed for the molecular structures of each analyzed molecule in the crystalline state and after energy optimization, while conformer analysis indicates conformational flexibility in the form of rotation around the C17...O2 bond. Structural geometry analysis for these compounds shows that the region of ring A in steroids, and especially the C3 atom functional group, is important structural features concerning antiproliferative activity against MDA-MB-231 cells.

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Introduction

Hormone-stimulated cell proliferation, which increases the number of cell divisions and the opportunity for genetic mutations, is associated with carcinogenesis in hormone-related cancers. In target tissues, steroid hormones are interconverted between their potent, high-affinity forms and inactive, low-affinity forms for their respective receptors. Enzymes partly responsible for these interconversions are

the hydroxysteroid dehydrogenases (HSDs). 3 β -Hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase/ $\Delta^5 \rightarrow \Delta^4$ isomerase (3 β HSD) is present in many tissues [1]. This enzyme catalyzes both conversion of the hydroxyl group on carbon 3 (C3) to a keto group and double bond isomerization during the conversion of pregnenolone to progesterone or other substrates. Since 3 β -HSD is involved in the biosynthesis of nearly all steroid hormones, inhibition of 3 β -HSD could represent a potential target for the treatment of hormone dependent cancers. 17 β -Hydroxysteroid dehydrogenases catalyze either oxidation of hydroxyl groups or reduction of keto groups at steroid position C17 [2, 3]. 17 β -Hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase type 1 (17 β HSD1) activates the less active estrone to 17 β -estradiol, a potent ligand for estrogen receptors; thus, inhibitors of this enzyme are highly interesting potential therapeutic agents for the control of estrogen-dependent diseases such as endometriosis, as well as breast and ovarian cancers. 17 β HSD1 is inhibited by some estradiol derivatives [4–7]. 17 β HSD2 catalyzes the reverse process (17 β -estradiol to estrone); thus, inhibitors of this isoform could enable better regulation of the levels of active estrogens. Therapeutically, 17 β HSD2 inhibitors could be used in the treatment of osteoporosis. Some estrane derivatives proved to be 17 β HSD 2 inhibitors. [8, 9]. 17 β HSD3, synthesized in testis, activates androst-4-ene-3,17-dione into testosterone. Thus, 17 β HSD 3 inhibitors could be therapeutics for the treatment of prostate cancer or similar diseases. Some steroidal compounds expressed good inhibitory potential for this isoform [10].

Estrane compounds decrease tumor cell proliferation in vitro by different mechanisms, enabling alternative approaches to cancer therapy [11–17]. Some estrane derivatives affect tumor cells via estrogen receptors, while others induce cell death or cell cycle arrest, or prevent cancer progression by scavenging free radicals.

Estrogen hormones have well-known effects on female reproductive tissues, but also display beneficial effects in many other tissues, largely due to their antioxidant potential. In addition, among the family of steroidal molecules, estrogens have shown the most potential for preventing neuronal cell death caused by increased oxidative damage [18–20].

On the other hand, some phenolic substances act as powerful antioxidants and/or cytotoxic agents. Salicylic acid derivatives are phenolic compounds exhibiting such activities [21–28].

Combining the structural characteristics of both estrane compounds and salicylic acid, we recently reported some new biomedically potent steroidal derivatives [29]. In the present study, we present the synthesis, structural analysis and biological activity of some newly synthesized salicyloxy estrane derivatives. Since the relationship between oxidative stress and carcinogenesis is well established [30],

we examined the effectiveness of newly synthesized salicyloxy estrane derivatives at free radical scavenging and inhibition of tumor cell proliferation, as well as their inhibitory potential against 3 β HSD, 17 β HSD1, 17 β HSD2 and 17 β HSD3.

Herein we report X-ray crystal structures of 3-methoxyestra-1,3,5(10)-trien-17 β -yl salicylate (**11**) and 3-oxoestra-4-en-17 β -yl salicylate (**14**), as well as their molecular energy optimization. Because of their interesting biological activities, we also compared the structural features of new crystal structures (**11** and **14**) with several previously reported structures [28].

Experimental

Chemical synthesis

General

Infrared spectra (wave numbers in cm^{-1}) were recorded on a Nexus 670 FT-IR spectrometer. Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectra were recorded on a Bruker AC 250 apparatus operating at 250 MHz (proton) and 62.9 MHz (carbon), using standard Bruker software, with tetramethylsilane as the internal standard. Chemical shifts are given in ppm (δ -scale); coupling constants (J) are given in Hz. High-resolution mass spectra (TOF) were recorded on a 6210 Time-of-Flight LC/MS Agilent Technologies (ESI+) instrument. Absorbances of reaction mixtures in free radical scavenging tests were recorded on a CECIL CE2021 spectrophotometer. The microwave reactor was a monomode system (Microwave Synthesis System—Discover Bench Mate from CEM) with focused waves. Melting points were determined using a Büchi SMP 20 apparatus and are uncorrected. Organic solutions were dried over Na_2SO_4 and evaporated on a rotary evaporator under reduced pressure. Column chromatography was performed on Merck grade 60 silica gel (0.063–0.2 mm).

General procedure for the preparation of compounds 7–14

Microwave-assisted (MW) synthesis A mixture consisting of methyl salicylate (18 mmol), the corresponding steroidal compound (1 mmol) and sodium (3 mmol) was heated to 110 °C. When reaction with sodium was completed (5–10 min), toluene (3 ml) was added and then the mixture was irradiated for 30 min at 130–200 °C, using a 200-W microwave source. After cooling the reaction mixture to room temperature, water (100 mL) and HCl (1:1, to pH 7) were added and crude product was extracted with dichloromethane (3 \times 50 mL). The organic phase was

dried and evaporated, resulting in an oily product. Chromatographic separation of crude product on a silica gel column (toluene–EtOAc, 9:1 for **7**; petroleum ether–acetone, 20:1 for **8** and **9**; toluene–EtOAc, 27:1 for **10**; petroleum ether–acetone, 10:1 for **11**; toluene–EtOAc, 24:1 for **12** and **13**; toluene–EtOAc, 24:1 for **14**) gave the pure products **7–9** and **11–14**.

Conventionally heated synthesis A mixture consisting of methyl salicylate (18 mmol), the corresponding steroidal compound (1 mmol), sodium (3 mmol) and toluene (3 mL) was refluxed for 5.5–24 h, depending on the substrate. After reaction completion, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, water (100 mL) and HCl (1:1, to pH 7) were added, and crude product was extracted with dichloromethane (3 × 50 mL). The extract was dried and solvent was evaporated to dryness. Pure compounds **7**, **8** and **10–14** were obtained from crude mixture after chromatography on a silica gel column (toluene–EtOAc, 18:1 for **7**; *n*-hexane–acetone, 19:1 for **8**; *n*-hexane–acetone, 45:1 for **10**; *n*-hexane–acetone, 15:1 for **11**; petroleum ether–acetone, 9:1 for **12** and **13**; toluene–EtOAc, 12:1 for **14**).

3-Hydroxyestra-1,3,5(10)-trien-17 β -yl salicylate (7**)** Light yellow crystals, mp 81–84 °C from acetone–hexane [[29], mp 81–84 °C].

17-Oxoestra-1,3,5(10)-trien-3-yl salicylate (8**)** White crystals, mp 230 °C from *n*-hexane–acetone. IR (KBr): 3205, 2933, 2871, 1737, 1686, 1615, 1583, 1301, 1247, 1208, 1157, 1068, 759, 699. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 0.92 (s, 3H, H-18); 6.93–8.07 (group of signals, 7H, H–Ar); 10.55 (s, 1H, OH phenolic group from salicyloyl residue). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): 13.69 (C-18); 21.46; 25.62; 26.17; 29.30; 31.40; 35.72; 37.81; 44.01; 47.79; 50.24; 111.72; 117.67; 118.65; 119.25; 121.47; 126.51; 130.20; 136.32; 137.89; 138.21; 147.81; 162.02; 169.09 (C=O from salicyloyl group); 220.60 (C-17). HRMS (TOF) *m/z*: C₂₅H₂₆O₄ [M + H]⁺ calculated: 391.19039, found: 391.18963.

Estrone 3-methyl ether (9**)** White crystals, mp 170 °C from hexane–dichloromethane [[31], mp 169 °C].

Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17 β -diyl 3-benzoate 17-salicylate (10**)** White crystals, mp 190–194 °C from *n*-hexane–dichloromethane. IR (KBr): 3148, 2930, 1730, 1669, 1614, 1485, 1303, 1248, 1213, 1158, 1063, 763, 704. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 1.03 (s, 3H, H-18); 4.98 (t, 1H, H-17, *J* = 8.26 Hz); 6.89–8.25 (group of signals, 12H, H–Ar); 10.96 (s, 1H, OH phenolic group from salicyloyl residue). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): 12.28 (C-18); 23.32; 25.96; 26.97; 27.64; 29.46; 36.85; 38.08; 43.24; 43.90; 49.66; 83.62 (C-17); 112.74; 117.51; 118.69; 119.03; 121.60; 126.44;

128.46; 129.57; 129.76; 130.07; 133.44; 135.51; 137.67; 138.27; 148.64; 161.57 (C-2); 165.38 (C=O from benzoate); 170.08 (C=O from salicyloyl group). HRMS (TOF) *m/z*: C₃₂H₃₂O₅ [M + H]⁺ calculated: 497.23225, found: 497.23250.

3-Methoxyestra-1,3,5(10)-trien-17 β -yl salicylate (11**)** White crystals, mp 190–194 °C from *n*-hexane–dichloromethane. IR (KBr): 3139, 2934, 1669, 1613, 1583, 1500, 1325, 1252, 1159, 1142, 1094, 1034, 995, 759, 737, 704. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 0.98 (s, 3H, H-18); 3.78 (s, 3H, OCH₃); 4.95 (t, 1H, H-17, *J* = 7.62 Hz); 6.64–7.88 (group of signals, 7H, H–Ar); 10.91 (s, 1H, OH phenolic group from salicyloyl residue). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): 12.35 (C-18); 23.37; 26.17; 27.22; 27.70; 29.76; 36.94; 38.55; 43.35; 43.75; 49.69; 55.18; 83.74; 111.47; 112.83; 113.78; 117.55; 119.06; 126.35; 129.82; 132.31; 135.53; 137.84; 157.46; 161.61; 170.15 (C=O). HRMS (TOF) *m/z*: C₂₆H₃₀O₄ [M–H][–] calculated: 405.20713, found: 405.20783.

3-Benzyloxy-17-salicyloyloxy-16,17-secoestra-1,3,5(10)-triene-16-nitrile (12**)** Yellow oil IR (film): 3187, 3033, 2929, 2243, 1676, 1613, 1500, 1299, 1249, 1158, 1089, 758, 735, 699. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 1.09 (s, 3H, H-18); 4.06 (d, 1H, H-17a, *J* = 11.50 Hz), 4.33 (d, 1H, H-17b, *J* = 11.52 Hz); 5.03 (s, 2H, CH₂ from Bn); 6.73–7.85 (group of signals, H–Ar); 10.71 (s, 1H, OH phenolic group from salicyloyl residue). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): 15.92 (C-15), 16.24 (C-18); 25.94; 27.02; 29.93; 36.25; 38.03; 39.37; 42.18; 42.87; 69.90 (CH₂ from Bn); 71.77 (C-17); 112.08; 112.72; 114.38; 117.81; 119.10 (C \equiv N); 119.38; 126.41; 127.43; 127.88; 128.54; 129.50; 131.57; 136.05; 137.12; 137.42; 156.95 (C-3); 161.79; 169.86 (C=O from salicyloyl group); HRMS (TOF) *m/z*: C₃₂H₃₃O₄N [M + H]⁺ calculated: 496.24824, found 496.24763.

3-Benzyloxy-17-oxa-*D*-homoestra-1,3,5(10)-trien-16-one (13**)** White crystals, mp 167–169 °C from *n*-hexane–dichloromethane [32, mp 162 °C].

3-Oxoestr-4-en-17 β -yl salicylate (14**)** White crystals, mp 213–214 °C from *n*-hexane–dichloromethane. IR (KBr): 3117, 2945, 2860, 1663, 1614, 1583, 1485, 1302, 1252, 1214, 1157, 1093, 795. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 0.99 (s, 3H, H-18); 4.85 (t, 1H, H-17, *J* = 8.27 Hz), 5.83 (s, 1H, H-4); 6.84–7.85 (group of signals, 4H, H–Ar); 10.87 (s, 1H, OH phenolic group from salicyloyl residue). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): 12.22 (C-18); 23.31; 25.82; 26.46; 27.45; 30.43; 35.26; 36.40; 36.52; 39.97; 42.32; 42.97; 49.18; 49.29; 83.41 (C-17); 112.61 (C-1'); 117.46 (C-3'); 118.98 (C-6'); 124.57 (C-4); 129.67; 135.49 (C-4'); 161.49 (C-2'); 166.29 (C-5); 169.97 (C=O from salicyloyl group); 199.85 (C-3). HRMS (TOF) *m/z*: C₂₅H₃₀O₄ [M + H]⁺ calculated: 395.22169, found: 395.22172.

Biological tests

DPPH radical scavenging assay

The free radical scavenging capacity (RSC) of selected salicyloyloxy estrane derivatives (**7**, **11** and **14**) and reference compounds (commercial synthetic anti-oxidants: 3,5-di-*tert*-butyl-4-hydroxytoluene/BHT Aldrich, Germany, and 3-*tert*-butyl-4-hydroxyanisole/BHA Fluka, Germany), estradiol, compound **5** and methyl salicylate were evaluated by measuring their ability to neutralize 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) and hydroxyl (HO) radicals.

The DPPH assay was performed as described [29]. Different aliquots (0.1–2.0 mL) of 0.01 M sample solution (compounds in dichloromethane) were added to DPPH in methanol (90 μ M, 1 mL; Sigma, St. Louis, MO) and diluted with 95 vol% of methanol to a final volume of 4 mL. The same reaction mixture without test compounds was used as a control. Absorbance of the reaction mixtures (A_{sample}) and control (A_{control}) was recorded at 515 nm after 1 h. For each sample, three replicates were recorded. The percentage of DPPH radical scavenging capacity (DPPH RSC) was calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{RSC (\%)} = 100 \times (A_{\text{control}} - A_{\text{sample}}/A_{\text{control}}) \quad (1)$$

IC₅₀ values (the concentration of test compound in the reaction mixture which causes 50 % of RSC) were determined by linear regression analysis from RSC values obtained.

Hydroxyl radical scavenging assay

The hydroxyl radical scavenging capacity (HO RSC) of selected compounds was evaluated by measuring the degradation of 2-deoxy-D-ribose (Aldrich, Germany) during reaction with OH radicals, generated in situ in Fenton's reaction [29]. Different aliquots (0.005–0.5 mL) of a sample solution in dichloromethane were added to test tubes (final concentration in the range of 0.01–8 mM, each containing 0.1 mL of 5 mM H₂O₂, 0.1 mL of 10 mM FeSO₄, 0.1 mL of 0.05 M 2-deoxy-D-ribose, and 0.067 M KH₂PO₄–K₂HPO₄ buffer of pH 7.4 to a final volume of 3 mL). The same reaction mixture without sample was used as control. After an incubation period of 1 h at 37 °C, 2 mL of TBA reagent (10.4 mL of 60 vol% HClO₄, 3 g of TBA, and 120 g of trichloroacetic acid (Sigma, St. Louis, MO, USA)) and 0.2 mL of 0.1 M EDTA (Sigma, St. Louis, MO, USA) were added to the reaction mixture and the tubes were heated at 100 °C for 20 min. After cooling, absorbance of the reaction mixtures and control was recorded at 532 nm. The percentage of HO RSC was

calculated using Eq. (1). Three replicates were recorded for each sample. Estradiol, methyl salicylate, BHT and BHA were used as reference compounds. IC₅₀ values (the concentration at which 50 % of HO is neutralized) were determined by linear regression analysis from obtained RSC values.

Cytotoxicity

The cytotoxicity of synthesised compounds **7** and **9–14** was evaluated by the colorimetric sulforhodamine B (SRB) assay [29, 33]. The chemotherapy drug doxorubicin (DOX) was used as a control. Three human cancerous cell lines and one normal cell line were used in this study: estrogen receptor positive human breast adenocarcinoma (ER+, MCF-7), estrogen receptor negative human breast adenocarcinoma (ER–, MDA-MB-231), human prostate cancer (PC-3) and normal fetal lung fibroblasts (MRC-5). Cells were grown in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium with 4.5 % glucose. Media were supplemented with 10 % of fetal calf serum and antibiotics (100 IU mL^{–1} of penicillin and 100 μ g mL^{–1} of streptomycin; ICN Galenika). All cells were cultured in flasks (Costar, 25 cm²) at 37 °C in an atmosphere of 100 % humidity and 5 % CO₂ in an incubator. Only viable cells were used in the assay. Viability was determined by dye exclusion assay with trypan blue.

Cytotoxicity was evaluated by the colourimetric sulforhodamine B (SRB) assay [33]. Briefly, a single-cell suspension (5 × 10³ cells) was plated into 96-well microtitre plates (Costar, flat bottom). The plates were pre-incubated at 37 °C in a 5 % CO₂ incubator for 24 h. The substances tested (final concentrations ranging from 10^{–8} to 10^{–4} M) were transferred into all wells except for controls. After the incubation period (48 h/37 °C/5 % CO₂), the cytotoxicity assay was carried out as follows: 50 μ L of 80 % trichloroacetic acid (TCA) was added to all wells; 1 h later, plates were washed with distilled water, and 75 μ L of 0.4 % SRB was added to all wells; after 30-min incubation, the plates were washed with citric acid (1 %) and dried at room temperature. Finally, 200 μ L of 10 mM Tris (pH 10.5) base was added to all wells. Absorbance was measured using a microplate reader. Wells without cells, containing only complete medium, served as blanks. Cytotoxicity was calculated according to the following equation:

$$\text{CI (\%)} = (1 - A_{\text{sample}}/A_{\text{control}}) \times 100 \quad (2)$$

Three independent experiments were conducted in quadruplicate for each concentration of test compound. The IC₅₀ (dose of a compound that inhibits cell growth by 50 %) of test compounds was determined by median effect analysis.

Determination of 3 β HSD, 17 β HSD1, 17 β HSD2 and 17 β HSD3 activities and their inhibition

Inhibitory effects exerted on steroidogenic enzymes by the newly synthesized compounds **7**, **10–12** and **14** were investigated with in vitro radio-labeled substrate incubations (Table 1). Our previously published methods for 3 β HSD [28, 34, 35], 17 β HSD1 [7], 17 β HSD2 [27, 28] and 17 β HSD3 [28] were used with minor modifications. During procedures, tissue preparations serving as enzyme sources were incubated with 1 μ M [14 C]-labeled substrate steroids in the presence of 0.1 mM coenzymes at 37 °C. Buffer medium consisted of 0.1 M HEPES (pH 7.3), 1 mM EDTA and 1 mM dithiothreitol. The appropriate substrate was added in 10 μ L of 25 v/v % propylene glycol in HEPES buffer solution, whereas test compounds were applied in 10 μ L of dimethyl sulfoxide solution. In a final reaction volume of 200- μ L incubation medium, these organic solvents did not reduce enzyme activity substantially. After incubation, enzymatic reactions were stopped by addition of EtOAc and cooling. Unlabeled carriers of the substrate and product steroids were added, and samples were then extracted. Substrates and products were separated by TLC on Kieselgel-G (Merck Si 254 F) layers (0.25 mm thick) with the solvent system dichloromethane-diisopropyl ether-EtOAc (75:15:10 v/v), and UV spots were used to trace the separated steroids. Spots were cut out and radioactivity was measured by means of liquid scintillation counting. Test compounds were applied at 50 μ M concentration, and controls without test substances were also prepared in every series. At least two experiments were performed with each test compound. IC₅₀ values were determined for more potent inhibitors. In this case, conversion was measured at five or six different concentrations of the test compound between 0.1 and 50 μ M.

X-ray crystallographic analysis of compounds **11** and **14**

Diffraction data for compounds **11** and **14** were collected at room temperature on an Oxford Diffraction (Agilent Technologies) Gemini S diffractometer using the program package CrysAlis CCD [36] with graphite-monochromated

MoK α radiation ($\lambda = 0.7107$ Å). Data reductions were performed with the program package CrysAlis RED [36]. Space group determinations were based on analysis of the Laue class and systematically absent reflections. Structures were solved by direct methods using SHELXT [37] for **11** and SIR92 [38] for **14**. Structures were refined by full-matrix least squares procedures on F^2 using SHELXL-2014/6 program [37]. For both compounds, non-hydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically and C–H hydrogen atoms were included on calculated positions riding on their attached atoms with fixed distances of 0.93 Å (CH; some hydrogen atoms from CH groups were identified using difference electron density maps), 0.97 Å (CH₂) and 0.96 Å (CH₃). At the final stage of refinement, H atoms from the hydroxyl group were identified by difference electron density maps and isotropically refined.

In the absence of significant anomalous scattering effects, Friedel pairs for both compounds were merged. The absolute configuration of **11** and **14** can be assumed without risk based on the absolute configuration of the starting material, considering that the synthetic transformations carried out do not affect the chirality in the naturally occurring steroid framework, although the refined Flack parameters $x = 0.3(6)$ for **11** and $x = 0.3(5)$ for **14** [39] are not definitive.

All calculations were performed using PARST [40] and PLATON [41], as implemented in the WINGX [42] system of programs. The crystal data and refinement parameters are summarized in Table 2.

Results and discussion

Steroidal derivatives **7–14** were synthesized by reaction of methyl salicylate with compounds **1–6** (Table 3). Reactions were performed by MW irradiation and conventional heating, in the presence of sodium and toluene as solvent. Substrates **1**, **4** and **6** gave corresponding salicyloyl esters **7**, **11** and **14** by transesterification reaction under conventional heating or MW irradiation. However, substrates **2**, **3** and **5** showed different reactivity. Namely, by conventional heating substrate **2** was converted into the corresponding salicyloyl ester **8**, but in MW-assisted reaction conditions,

Table 1 Description of radiosubstrate enzyme incubation methods used for inhibition tests

Enzyme	3 β HSD	17 β HSD1	17 β HSD2	17 β HSD3
Enzyme source	Rat testicular homogenate	Human placental cytosol	Rat liver microsomes	Rat testicular homogenate
Substrate	Dehydroepi-androsterone	Estrone	Testosterone	Androst-4-ene-3,17-dione
Product	Androst-4-ene-3,17-dione	17 β -Estradiol	Androst-4-ene-3,17-dione	Testosterone
Coenzyme	NAD	NADH	NAD	NADPH
Incubation time (min)	20	2.5	20	20

Table 2 Experimental details: crystallographic data and refinement parameters

	11	14
Chemical formula	C ₂₆ H ₃₀ O ₄	C ₂₅ H ₃₀ O ₄
<i>M_r</i>	406.50	394.49
Crystal system, space group	Monoclinic, <i>P</i> 2 ₁	Orthorhombic, <i>P</i> 2 ₁ 2 ₁ 2 ₁
<i>a</i> , <i>b</i> , <i>c</i> (Å)	8.7591(7), 7.3572(6), 16.8520(13)	7.1646(3), 11.5003(5), 25.5462(10)
β (°)	90.759(6)	–
<i>V</i> (Å ³)	1085.89(15)	2104.88(15)
<i>Z</i>	2	4
μ (mm ^{−1})	0.08	0.08
Crystal size (mm)	0.57 × 0.21 × 0.15	0.41 × 0.36 × 0.15
Diffractometer	Gemini S; Agilent Technologies (Oxford Diffraction) diffractometer	
Absorption correction	Analytical [50] CrysAlis RED [36] Numeric absorption correction using a multifaceted crystal model	Multi-scan CrysAlis RED [36] Empirical absorption correction using spherical harmonics, implemented in SCALE3 ABSPACK scaling algorithm
<i>T</i> _{min} , <i>T</i> _{max}	0.958, 0.989	0.949, 1.000
No. of measured, independent and observed [<i>I</i> > 2σ(<i>I</i>)] reflections	5183, 3332, 1915	5894, 3288, 2232
<i>R</i> _{int}	0.018	0.017
<i>R</i> [<i>F</i> ² > 2σ(<i>F</i> ²)], <i>wR</i> (<i>F</i> ²), <i>S</i>	0.033, 0.072, 0.85	0.035, 0.069, 0.90
No. of parameters	293	279
No. of restraints	1	0
H-atom treatment	H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement	
$\Delta\rho_{\max}$, $\Delta\rho_{\min}$ (e Å ^{−3})	0.09, −0.12	0.11, −0.10

in addition to esterification reaction, methylation of the phenol moiety of compound **2** occurred predominantly, leading to methylether **9**. In the case of substrate **3**, conventional methods afforded a mixture of salicyloyl esters **7** and **10**, while the MW method provided only ester **7**. In both methods, the C3-benzoyloxy group of compound **3** was converted, partially or completely, into a C3-hydroxyl group. Lactone **13**, previously reported [32], was obtained in addition to salicyloyl ester **12** from D-seco substrate **5** by both conventional and MW-assisted methods.

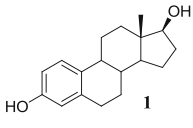
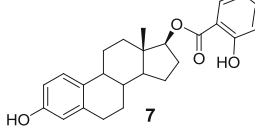
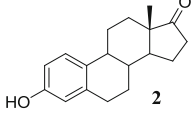
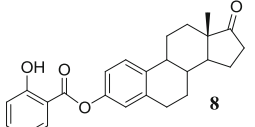
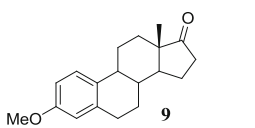
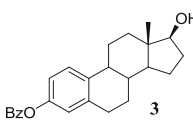
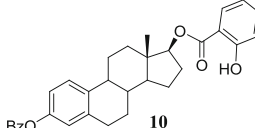
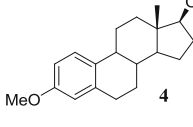
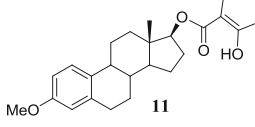
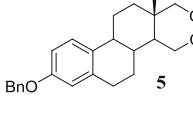
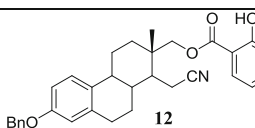
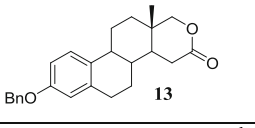
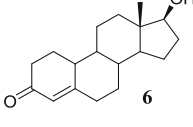
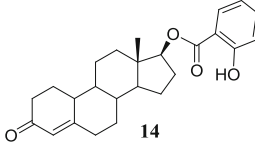
In order to compare the efficiency of the two reaction conditions, we compared reaction time and yields of newly synthesized compounds (Table 3) for both MW-assisted and conventional syntheses.

During transesterification of methyl salicylate with estradiol **1** under conventional heating (13 h), the salicyloyl ester **7** was obtained at 36 % yield [29]. MW-assisted transesterification (30 min) afforded the desired compound **7** at higher yield (50 %), while the reaction time was shortened 26-fold compared to conventional heating. Conventional heating of estrone (**2**) with methyl salicylate gave 3-salicyloyloxy derivative **8** at 32 % yield. MW irradiation of the mixture of methyl salicylate and estrone

(4 × 30 min) resulted in the synthesis of estrone 3-methyl ether (**9**, 17 %) as the main product and 3-salicyloyloxy derivative **8** as a by-product (2 %). Starting from 3-benzoyloxy-17β-hydroxyestra-1,3,5(10)-triene (**3**), 17β-salicyloyloxy derivative **10** (17.5 %) and compound **7** (10.8 %) were obtained using conventional heating, while transesterification of methyl salicylate with compound **3**, performed by MW irradiation for 30 min, afforded a complex mixture from which only compound **7** could be isolated (18.4 %). In the reaction of estradiol 3-methyl ether (**4**) with methyl salicylate, 3-methoxy 17β-salicyloyloxy derivative **11** was obtained. This reaction lasted 5.5 h under conventional heating, while the same reaction was completed in only 30 min using MW irradiation. Moreover, the MW irradiation method led to an almost twofold increase in yield of compound **11** (68.5 %).

D-Secocycanoalcohol **5** [43] reacted with methyl salicylate by conventional heating (13 h), yielding 17-salicyloyloxy derivative **12** (12.6 %) and D-homo-lactone **13** as by-product (3.8 %). In our earlier paper [32], lactone **13** was synthesized in high yield (57 %) by the treatment of the starting secocycanoalcohol **5** with catalytic amounts of *p*-toluenesulfonic acid in benzene. MW irradiation of the

Table 3 The structures of starting and product compounds and reaction conditions for both MW-assisted and conventional synthesis

Substrates	Products	Conventional heating [time (h)/yield (%)]	MW irradiation (200W) [temp (°C)/time (min)/yield (%)]
 1	 7	13/36	200/30/50
 2	 8	24/32	170/4x30/2
	 9	-	170/4x30/17
 3	 10	5.5/17.5 7 (10.8%)	Only 7 (200/30/18.4)
 4	 11	5.5/37	130/30/68.5
 5	 12	13/12.6	160/30/85
	 13	13/3.8	160/30/4
 6	 14	8.5/5.8	200/30/57

reaction mixture of compound **5** and methyl salicylate for 30 min provided compound **12** at almost sevenfold higher yield (85 %) than conventional heating conditions (12.6 %), while the yield of compound **13** was practically the same (4 %). The reaction time was shortened 26-fold.

Transesterification reaction of methyl salicylate with 19-nortestosterone (**6**) by conventional heating gave 3-oxoestra-4-en-17β-yl salicylate (**14**) at only 5.8 % yield, while MW irradiation resulted in the synthesis of **14** at 57 % yield. Product yield increased almost tenfold during

Table 4 Scavenger activity of the selected steroidal compounds

Compound	DPPH (IC ₅₀ mM)	OH (IC ₅₀ mM)
5	2.85 ± 0.12	5.70 ± 0.20
7 [29]	0.55 ± 0.06	0.20 ± 0.04
11	0.16 ± 0.03	0.95 ± 0.07
14	1.30 ± 0.07	0.35 ± 0.04
Estradiol	0.497 ± 0.01	0.004 ± 0.001
Methyl salicylate	0.570 ± 0.02	0.011 ± 0.007
BHT	0.04 ± 0.01	1.94 ± 0.06
BHA	0.012 ± 0.002	2.13 ± 0.05

Mean antioxidant activity results with standard deviations are presented (mean ± SD)

the microwave-assisted reaction, while reaction times decreased 17-fold.

The structures of the newly synthesized salicyloyl esters **8**, **10**, **11**, **12** and **14** were deduced on the basis of their IR, NMR and TOF spectra. In IR spectra of **8**, **10**, **11**, **12** and **14**, broad shallow bands associated with phenolic OH stretching vibrations appear at 3205, 3148, 3139, 3187 and 3117 cm⁻¹, respectively, along with strong bands of C=O stretching vibrations at 1686 cm⁻¹ (**8**), 1669 cm⁻¹ (**10**), 1669 cm⁻¹ (**11**), 1676 cm⁻¹ (**12**) and 1663 cm⁻¹ (**14**), indicating an intramolecular hydrogen bond between the phenolic OH group and C=O group (O–H···O=C) within the salicyloyloxy moiety in each molecule. This intramolecular hydrogen bond is also indicated by sharp singlets at 10.55 ppm (**8**), 10.96 ppm (**10**), 10.91 ppm (**11**), 10.71 ppm (**12**) and 10.87 ppm (**14**) in the appropriate ¹H NMR spectrum (OH phenolic group from salicyloyl residue). The chemical shifts of H-17 in **10**, **11** and **14** (triplets at 4.98, 4.95, 4.85 ppm) and those of H-17a and H-17b in **12** (two doublets at 4.06 and 4.33 ppm) prove the presence

of a salicyloyl group at C-17. The presence of C=O from the salicyloyloxy group in **8**, **10**, **11**, **12** and **14** is confirmed by the signals at 169.09, 170.08, 170.15, 169.86 and 169.97 ppm, respectively, in the corresponding ¹³C NMR spectra.

The antioxidant activity of selected salicylic acid steroidal derivatives was evaluated in in vitro tests and compared with those of parent molecules (estradiol, compound **5** and methyl salicylate), as well as commercial antioxidants BHT and BHA. In the DPPH assay, the ability of the tested compounds to act as hydrogen or electron donors in transforming DPPH· to its reduced, stable form, DPPH-H, was measured spectrophotometrically [29]. The hydroxyl radical scavenging activity of the examined compounds was measured using a deoxyribose assay [29]. The protective effects of the tested compounds on 2-deoxy-D-ribose were assessed as their ability to remove hydroxyl radicals (formed in the Fenton reaction) from the test solution and prevent deoxyribose degradation. The OH radical scavenging activity of the tested compounds was determined indirectly, by measuring the absorbance of the resulting pink colored solutions.

All tested compounds neutralized DPPH radical (Table 4), while the strongest scavenger activity was displayed by the 17β-salicyloyloxy derivative **11**, which was more effective than estradiol and methyl salicylate. 17β-Salicyloyloxy derivative **14**, which has no typical (aromatic) estrane structure of A ring or phenolic group, showed lower DPPH radical scavenging activity than compounds **7** and **11** with 1,3,5(10)-estratriene structures. All tested salicyloyl esters were more effective in OH radical neutralization than commercially used antioxidants BHT and BHA. 3-Methoxy17-salicyloyloxyestrane derivative **11** expressed fivefold lower activity in OH radical neutralization than its 3-hydroxy counterpart **7**. D-Seco estrane compound **5**, which lacks a phenolic

Table 5 In vitro cytotoxicity of the tested compounds

Compound	IC ₅₀ (μM)			
	MCF-7	MDA-MB-231	PC-3	MRC-5
5	>100	>100	>100	>100
7 [29]	>100	>100	>100	>100
8	57.42 ± 2.53	>100	15.54 ± 1.03	>100
10	>100	>100	26.51 ± 1.98	>100
11	51.26 ± 3.68	48.78 ± 3.76	37.68 ± 2.22	>100
12	>100	91.03 ± 4.69	16.99 ± 0.98	>100
13	>100	>100	>100	>100
14	>100	8.99 ± 1.05	>100	>100
DOX	0.75 ± 0.03	0.12 ± 0.02	95.61 ± 4.36	0.12 ± 0.01

Mean cytotoxicity results with standard deviations are presented (mean ± SD). Compounds with IC₅₀ > 100 μM were considered as non-toxic

hydroxyl function, was less active than salicyloyl derivatives. Thus, specifically, the structures of rings A, B and D in the tested salicyloyloxy derivatives affect their DPPH and OH radical neutralization potential.

The estrane compounds **5**, **7**, **8** and **10–14** were evaluated for their in vitro cytotoxicity against human breast adenocarcinoma (MCF-7, ER+ and MDA-MB-231, ER–) and prostate cancer cells (PC-3), as well as normal fetal lung fibroblasts (MRC-5). Cytotoxicity was determined using the standard SRB assay, after exposure of cells to test compounds for 48 h [33]. Doxorubicin served as reference compound and was used as positive control for general toxicity. The results of cytotoxicity assay for the tested compounds are presented in Table 5.

Prostate cancer PC-3 cells were the most sensitive to the tested salicyloyloxy estrane compounds (Table 5). Based on a comparison of IC_{50} values of 17 β -salicyloyloxy derivatives of estradiol with free (**7**), 3-benzoyloxy- (**10**) or 3-methoxy functions (**11**), higher cytotoxicity against PC-3 cells was observed for compounds **10** and **11**, indicating the favorable influence of substituents at the C3 position. Steroidal esters of salicylic acid **8**, **10** and **12** showed good cytotoxicity against PC-3 cells, while compound **11** expressed moderate activity against all malignant cells. Significantly increased antiproliferative activity against PC-3 cells was observed for the D-seco salicyloyloxy derivative **12**, compared to its precursor **5**, probably due to the presence of the salicyloyl function in **12**.

Most of the tested compounds exhibited higher activity against PC-3 cells than doxorubicin (DOX). Note that DOX controls showed low cytotoxicity against PC-3-cells (IC_{50} 95.61 μ M), in agreement with reported values [44]. The most active compounds against this cell line were salicyloyloxy derivatives **8** and **12**, which were

approximately four times more active than doxorubicin. Doxorubicin was extremely toxic to normal noncancerous MRC-5 cells, consistent with its nonspecific cellular cytotoxicity. In contrast, none of the tested steroidal compounds were toxic to healthy non-cancerous cells (MRC-5).

Against ER–human breast adenocarcinoma cells (MDA-MB-231), only 17 β -salicyloyloxy 19-nor-testosterone **14** (IC_{50} 8.99 μ M), with a 4-ene-3-one moiety in A ring, exhibited fairly strong activity. However, salicyloyloxy derivatives with a planar estra-1,3,5(10)-triene moiety in the A ring (**7**, **8**, **10** and **12**) are inactive against MDA-MB-231 cells with the exception of compound **11** which showed weak activity.

Estrane derivatives without a salicyloyl group, **5** and **13**, did not exhibit cytotoxic activity against neoplastic cells indicating that the salicyloyl functional group has a positive influence on the cytotoxicity of these compounds.

Hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase enzymes (HSDs) are involved in the biosynthetic pathways of steroid hormones, so their inhibition represents an interesting approach for the treatment of steroid-dependent diseases. The inhibitory effects of specific steroidal compounds on selected HSDs were tested, in order to assess their potential to prevent the peripheral interconversion of steroid hormones between their active and inactive forms.

The inhibitory effects of selected compounds on human placental 17 β HSD1 and rat testicular 17 β HSD3 activity were investigated by in vitro radio-substrate incubation methods. Inhibition activities of salicyloyloxy estrane derivatives **7**, **10–12** and **14** against human 17 β HSD1 and rat 17 β HSD3 were very weak (Table 6). 17 β -Salicyloyl ester of estradiol **7** efficiently inhibited rat testicular 3 β HSD (IC_{50} 9.3 μ M), while other tested salicyloyloxy

Table 6 In vitro inhibition of 3 β HSD, 17 β HSD1, 17 β HSD2 and 17 β HSD3 by selected steroidal compounds; non-inhibited controls are set as 100 %

Compound	r3 β HSD Relative conversion \pm SD (% at 50 μ M)	h17 β HSD1 Relative conversion \pm SD (% at 50 μ M)	r17 β HSD2 Relative conversion \pm SD (% at 50 μ M)	r17 β HSD3 Relative conversion \pm SD (% at 50 μ M)
7	14 \pm 1.5 IC_{50} = 9.3 \pm 1.3 μ M	52 \pm 5	4.3 \pm 1.4 IC_{50} = 0.59 \pm 0.10 μ M	95 \pm 6
10	NI	92 \pm 11	87 \pm 14	NI
11	91 \pm 1	81 \pm 17	90 \pm 6	95 \pm 4
12	85 \pm 2	56 \pm 13	53 \pm 5 IC_{50} = 51 \pm 2 μ M	83 \pm 5
14	87 \pm 5	76 \pm 5	34 \pm 3 IC_{50} = 13 \pm 1.5 μ M	NI

Mean enzyme activity results, expressed as relative conversion of substrate, with standard deviations are presented (mean \pm SD)

NI no inhibition

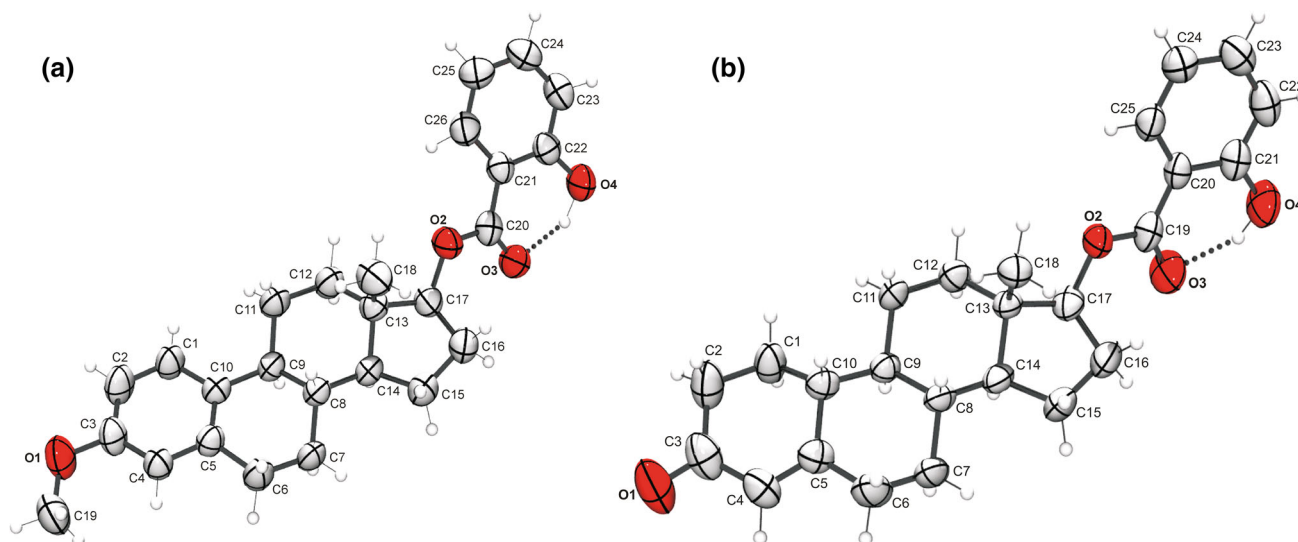


Fig. 1 ORTEP [45] drawings of the molecular structures of compounds **11** (a), **14** (b) with labeling of non-H atoms. Displacement ellipsoids are shown at the 50 % probability level, and H atoms are

drawn as spheres of arbitrary radii. Intramolecular hydrogen bonds are shown as *dashed lines*

derivatives only weakly inhibited this enzyme. Three of the five tested substances expressed significant inhibitory effects on 17 β HSD2 activity. 17 β -Salicyloyl ester of nortestosterone **14** significantly inhibited this 17 β HSD isoform, D-secoestrane salicyloyloxy derivative **12** displayed moderate inhibitory activity, whereas the 17 β -salicyloyl ester of estradiol **7** strongly inhibited this isozyme (IC_{50} 0.59 μ M). These results suggest the potential of **7** as a lead compound for modeling and synthesis of therapeutics for the treatment of pathological conditions caused by estrogen depletion, e.g., osteopenia or osteoporosis.

ORTEP [45] drawings of the molecular structures of **11** and **14** are depicted in Fig. 1, while selected bond distances, bond angles and torsion angles within these compounds are given in Table 7. Compound **11** crystallizes in the monoclinic non-centrosymmetric $P2_1$ space group with two molecules in the unit cell, while compound **14** crystallizes in the orthorhombic $P2_12_12_1$ space group with four molecules in the unit cell. Intramolecular geometry analysis showed that bond lengths, angles and torsion angles in molecule of compound **11** are in agreement with those in the same region (excluding the C3 functional groups) of compound **14** (Table 7).

The ABCD steroid backbone of **11** has a methyl group attached to C13 and shows trans C/D ring junctions. The molecular region consisting of the methoxy group and aromatic A ring in **11** is almost perfectly planar with the torsion angle C2–C3–O1–C19 equal to 175.0(3) $^\circ$ and C4–C3–O1–C19 equal to $-3.4(4)^\circ$. The B ring in **11** has a 7 α ,8 β -halfchair ($^3H^4$) conformation (puckering parameters [46] presented in Table 8 where the calculation starts from C5 to C10 and proceeds in a counter-clockwise direction).

The best rotational axis bisects C7–C8 and C5–C10 bonds with asymmetry parameters [47] $\Delta C_2 = 3.3(4)^\circ$. The weighted average absolute torsion angle is 39.68(14) $^\circ$, and weighted average ring bond distance is 1.4988(16) Å. Ring C in **11** has an almost perfect 8 β ,12 α -chair (1C_4) conformation where the calculation starts from C8 to C14 and proceeds in a clockwise direction (Table 8) with selected asymmetry parameters: $\Delta C_s(C11) = 0.7(2)^\circ$, $\Delta C_2(C9-C11) = 2.4(3)^\circ$, $\Delta C_2(C11-C12) = 3.5(3)^\circ$, $\Delta C_2(C12-C13) = 5.0(3)^\circ$ and a weighted average absolute torsion angle of 55.70(13) $^\circ$ and weighted average ring bond distance of 1.5263(16) Å. Ring D in **11** has a 13 β -envelope (1E) conformation deformed toward a 13 β ,14 α -halfchair (1T_2) conformation, where the calculation starts from C13 to C17 and proceeds in a counter-clockwise direction (Table 8) with the best mirror plane passing through C13 with $\Delta C_s = 7.8(3)^\circ$ and rotational symmetry with $\Delta C_2(C13-C14) = 13.2(3)^\circ$. The weighted average absolute torsion angle for ring D in **11** is 30.28(13) $^\circ$, and the weighted average ring bond distance is 1.5274(18) Å.

The keto group bonded to C3 disturbs the A ring conformation in **14**. The A ring in **14** has a 1 α -envelope (E_1) conformation slightly deformed toward a 1 α ,2 β -halfchair (2H_1) (puckering parameters presented in Table 8 where the calculation starts from C1 to C10 and proceeds in a counter-clockwise direction). Distortion from the ideal form could be expressed through asymmetry parameters due to the loss of mirror symmetry through C1 atom [$\Delta C_s(C1) = 7.8(3)^\circ$] and rotational symmetry [$\Delta C_2(C1-C2) = 19.3(3)^\circ$]. The weighted average absolute torsion angle is 29.79(13) $^\circ$, and weighted average ring bond distance is 1.4904(14) Å. The B ring in **14** has a 5 α ,8 β -chair ($^1C^4$) conformation (puckering

Table 7 Selected bond lengths (Å) and angles (°)

Compound 11		Compound 14	
<i>Bond</i>		<i>Bond</i>	
O2–C20	1.324(3)	O2–C19	1.333(2)
O2–C17	1.465(3)	O2–C17	1.453(3)
O3–C20	1.217(3)	O3–C19	1.225(2)
O4–C22	1.350(4)	O4–C21	1.356(3)
O1–C3	1.384(3)	O1–C3	1.222(3)
<i>Angle</i>		<i>Angle</i>	
C20–O2–C17	118.8(2)	C19–O2–C17	117.97(17)
O3–C20–O2	123.0(3)	O3–C19–O2	122.0(2)
O3–C20–C21	124.2(3)	O3–C19–C20	124.6(2)
O2–C20–C21	112.7(3)	O2–C19–C20	113.40(19)
O4–C22–C23	117.6(3)	O4–C21–C22	118.1(2)
O4–C22–C21	122.6(3)	O4–C21–C20	122.0(2)
O2–C17–C16	113.9(2)	O2–C17–C16	112.57(18)
O2–C17–C13	109.3(2)	O2–C17–C13	110.18(15)
<i>Torsion angle</i>		<i>Torsion angle</i>	
O1–C3–C2–C1	−177.2(2)	C1–C2–C3–O1	−155.8(2)
C5–C4–C3–O1	176.7(2)	O1–C3–C4–C5	−173.9(2)
C17–O2–C20–O3	−7.3(4)	C17–O2–C19–O3	4.8(3)
C17–O2–C20–C21	174.5(2)	C17–O2–C19–C20	−173.48(17)
O3–C20–C21–C22	−8.5(4)	C21–C20–C19–O3	−8.6(3)
O3–C20–C21–C26	170.1(3)	C25–C20–C19–O3	172.67(19)
C20–C21–C22–O4	0.7(4)	C19–C20–C21–O4	1.4(3)
C26–C21–C22–O4	−178.0(3)	C25–C20–C21–O4	−179.76(19)
C20–O2–C17–C13	−168.4(2)	C19–O2–C17–C13	−176.58(16)
C20–O2–C17–C16	73.4(3)	C19–O2–C17–C16	65.5(2)
C12–C13–C17–O2	77.2(3)	C12–C13–C17–O2	83.6(2)
C14–C13–C17–O2	−165.8(2)	C14–C13–C17–O2	−161.09(16)
C18–C13–C17–O2	−48.4(3)	C18–C13–C17–O2	−43.2(2)
O2–C17–C16–C15	142.8(3)	O2–C17–C16–C15	138.72(19)

parameters presented in Table 8 where the calculation starts from C5 to C10 and proceeds in a counter-clockwise direction). Rotational symmetry is presented with the best rotational axis bisecting C7–C8 and C10–C5 bonds with $\Delta C_2 = 3.6(3)^\circ$. The best mirror plane passes through C5 and C8 with $\Delta C_s = 4.6(2)^\circ$. The weighted average absolute torsion angle is $49.75(12)^\circ$, and weighted average ring bond distance is $1.5244(13)$ Å. Ring C in **14** has a $8\beta,12\alpha$ -chair (1C_4) conformation that is typically distorted in the crystalline state (puckering parameters presented in Table 8 where the calculation starts from C8 to C14 and proceeds in

Table 8 The puckering parameters for compounds **11** and **14**

	Compound 11			Compound 14			
	B ring	C ring	D ring	A ring	B ring	C ring	D ring
Q (Å)	0.495(3)	0.568(3)	0.458(3)	0.450(3)	0.521(3)	0.565(2)	0.455(2)
θ (°)	45.2(3)	2.5(3)	–	54.6(4)	15.6(3)	6.3(2)	–
φ (°)	154.7(5)	299(6)	188.1(4)	8.2(4)	165.5(11)	279(2)	193.4(3)

Table 9 Hydrogen bond parameters (Å, °)

D–H...A	D–H	H...A	D...A	D–H...A
Compound 11				
O4–H4...O3	1.02(5)	1.70(5)	2.605(3)	146(4)
C19–H19B...O4	0.96	2.43	3.374(4)	166
[1 + x, y, 1 + z]				
Compound 14				
O4–H4...O3	0.91(3)	1.78(3)	2.609(3)	150(3)

a clockwise direction). The best rotational axis bisects C9–C11 and C13–C14 bonds with $\Delta C_2 = 3.1(2)^\circ$. The best mirror plane passes through C11 and C14 with $\Delta C_s = 2.31(16)^\circ$. The weighted average absolute torsion angle in C ring is $54.92(8)^\circ$, and weighted average ring bond distance is $1.5273(12)$ Å. Five-membered ring D in **14** has a $13\beta,14\alpha$ -halfchair (1T_2) distorted to a 13β -envelope (1E) conformation (puckering parameters presented in Table 8 where the calculation starts from C13 to C17 and proceeds in a counter-clockwise direction) with asymmetry parameters $\Delta C_s(C13) = 13.2(2)^\circ$ and $\Delta C_2(C13–C14) = 6.0(3)^\circ$ with a weighted average absolute torsion angle of $34.40(10)^\circ$ and weighted average ring bond distance of $1.5354(14)$ Å.

Information on intramolecular hydrogen bonding is very important for understanding various molecular properties, including molecular geometry and the stability of predominant conformations and, consequently, the biological activity of a compound of interest. As can be seen in Fig. 1, both **11** and **14** contain intramolecular O4–H4...O3 hydrogen bonds. Hydrogen bond parameters are given in Table 9.

The crystal packings of **11** and **14** are illustrated in Fig. 2. The crystal packing of **11** is arranged by C19–H19B...O4 (Table 9) contacts where these intermolecular interactions lead to infinite planes of head to tail connected molecules. Atom O4 in **11** acts as acceptor in both intramolecular O4–H4...O3 hydrogen bond and intermolecular C19–H19B...O4 contact (Fig. 3). The crystal packing of **14** is dominantly arranged by van der Waals forces and corresponds to a discrete arrangement of molecules (Fig. 2). We have not found classic hydrogen bonding or other contacts in the intermolecular space of **14**.

Comparing the molecular structures of **11** and **14**, we observed minor differences in conformation among rings C

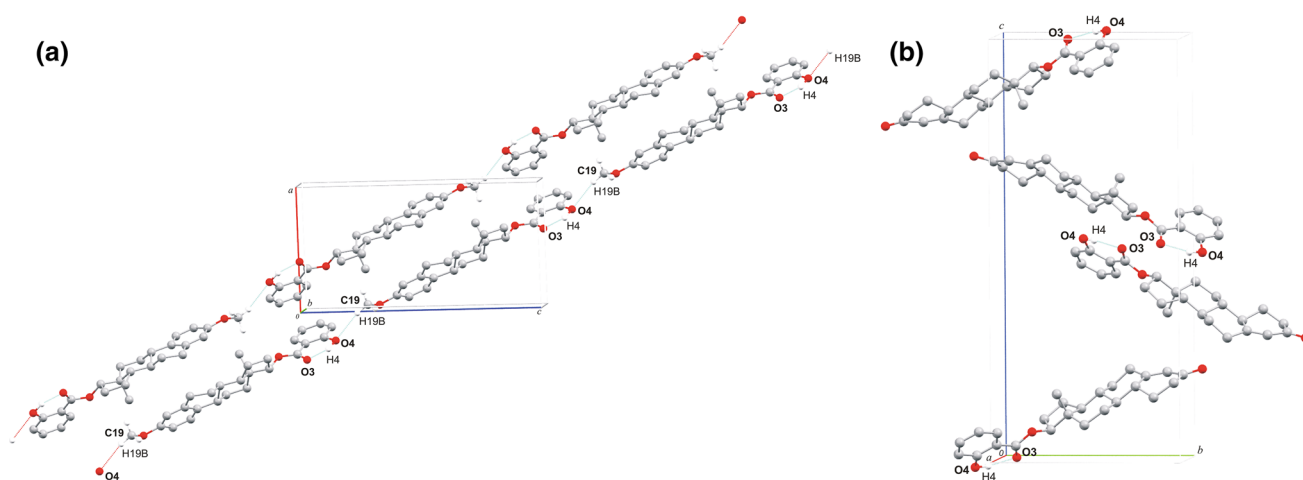


Fig. 2 MERCURY [49] drawings showing the crystal packing of: **a** compound **11** (along *b* axis) and **b** compound **14** (along *a*-axis)

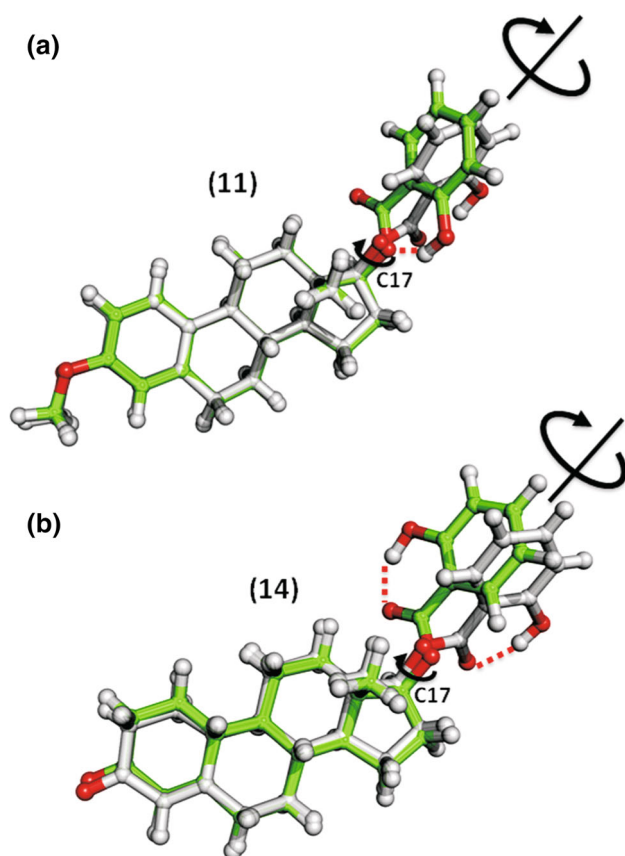


Fig. 3 Superimposed fit of the molecules after conjugate energy minimization (C atoms in green) and the molecule in the crystalline state (C atoms in white): **a** compound **11** and **b** compound **14**. Hydrogen bonds observed during energy minimization for **11** and **14** are shown as red dashed lines (Color figure online)

and D across **11** and **14** which may be attributed to the different intermolecular interactions. On the other hand, when rings A and B in **11** and **14** are compared, it is clear, as expected, that the modifications introduced in the A

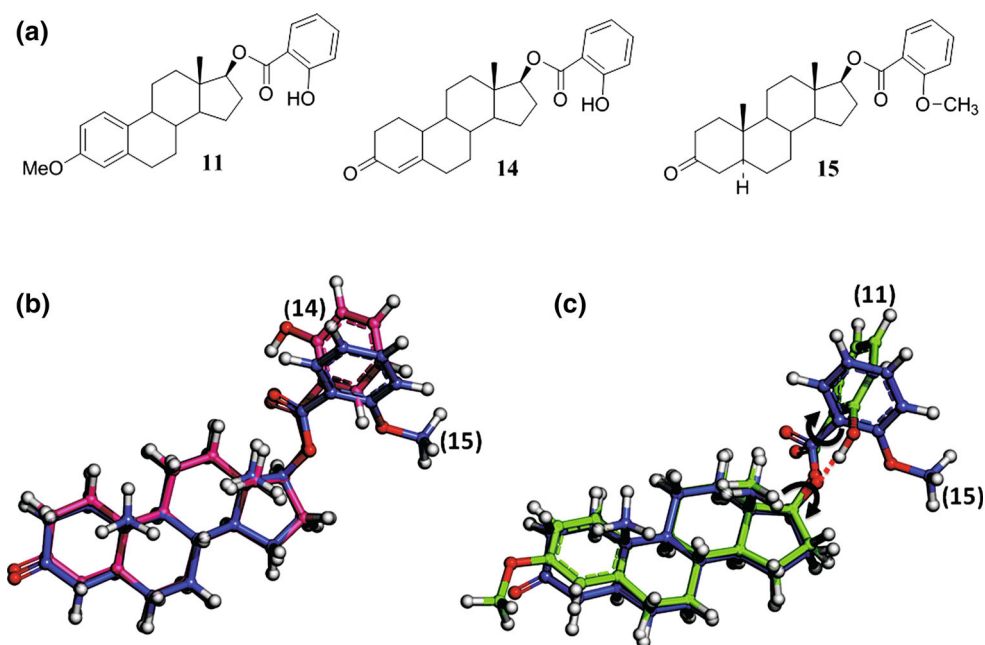
rings (methoxy group bonded to C3 in aromatic A ring in **11** and keto group bonded to C3 in **14**) produce some conformational changes in the steroid framework.

To complement our investigation of the cytotoxicity of compounds **11** and **14**, we determined the conformation of the molecules released from the influence of the crystalline field, i.e., the next step was to define the conformations of **11** and **14** in terms of energy minima. Both X-ray crystal structures of compounds **11** and **14** were subjected to exhaustive conjugate gradient energy minimization using an MMFF94 force field (convergence setting of $10e-7$ kJ/mol), followed by molecular mechanics conformer analysis using a systematic rotamer search in the program Avogadro [48].

For compound **11** with four rotatable bonds, 899 conformers were tested. For compound **14** with three rotatable bonds, 149 conformers were tested. For both **11** and **14**, conformer analysis indicates conformational flexibility in the form of rotation around the C17...O2 bond (indicated by black arrows in Fig. 3) resulting in conformers of nearly equal energy (range 410.25–520.47 kJ/mol for **11** and 357.38–461.34 kJ/mol for **14**). On the other hand, very good overlap in the region of the steroidal nucleus (excluding the C3 functional group) was observed for the molecular structures of molecules **11** and **14** in the crystalline state and after energy optimization (Fig. 3). The O4–H4...O3 hydrogen bond (indicated by a red dashed line in Fig. 3) observed in the X-ray crystal structures of compounds **11** and **14** is maintained following energy minimization and conformer analysis.

In our previous study [28], we reported the crystal structure of (3-oxo-5 α -androstan-17 β -yl)-2-methoxybenzoate (**15**) (Fig. 4a) as well as its strong cytotoxicity against MDA-MB-231 cells (IC₅₀ 3.45 μ M). Structural superposition of **14** with previously reported compound **15** (with comparable antiproliferative activity against MDA-

Fig. 4 **a** Structural formulas of the compounds whose structural superpositions are studied. **b** Structural superposition of **14** with a previously reported compound **15**. **c** Structural superposition of **11** with compound **15**. Hydrogen bonds observed during energy minimization for **11** and **14** are shown as *red dashed lines* (Color figure online)



MB-231 breast cancer cells, IC_{50} 8.99 μ M vs. 3.45 μ M) showed rotation around the C17...O2 bond during conformer analysis (indicated by black arrows in Fig. 4b), while a very good overlap in the region of steroidal nucleus was observed.

Structural superposition of **11**, which has moderate antiproliferative activity against MDA-MB-231 (IC_{50} 48.78 μ M), with compound **15** revealed significant structural differences between **11** and **15** in the A ring (Fig. 4c), and conformational flexibility around the C17...O2 bond was also observed for **11** and **15** during conformer analysis (indicated by black arrows in Fig. 4c). It seems that the structural geometry in the region of ring A and especially the C3 functional group is important structural features influencing antiproliferative activity against MDA-MB-231.

Conclusions

Based on a comparison of transesterification reactions of methyl salicylate with steroidal alcohols or phenols **1–6** by MW irradiation versus conventional heating, the MW-assisted method considerably accelerated reactions **11**– to **26**-fold. In the case of starting steroidal compounds **1**, **4**, **5** and **6**, MW-assisted reactions also resulted in considerably higher total product yields.

New estrane salicyloyloxy derivatives expressed antioxidative and/or antiproliferative potential. It can be concluded based on X-ray analysis that the structural geometry in the region of ring A and especially the structure of the C3 functional group in the synthesized compounds is important structural features concerning

antiproliferative activity against MDA-MB-231 cell lines. On the other hand, new compounds were selective in their inhibition of steroidogenesis enzymes. Because of the selectivity of some tested salicyloyloxy estrane derivatives toward different HSDs, inhibitors of 17β -HSD2 described here may prove beneficial for conditions in which the concentration of active steroid is too low.

Supplementary data

CCDC 1408660–1408661 contains supplementary crystallographic data for this paper. These data are available free of charge at www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/conts/retrieving.html [or from the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre (CCDC), 12 Union Road, Cambridge CB2 1EZ, UK; fax: +44(0)1223-336033; email: deposit@ccdc.cam.ac.uk].

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